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#### 1. Introduction

In the 1750s, at the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, the CO<sub>2</sub> concentration in the atmosphere was approximately 280 ppm ( $\pm 10$ ), 415 ppm was measured in the year of 2018.<sup>1</sup> The elevation of CO<sub>2</sub> levels has brought concerns about anthropogenic CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, due to the increased energy demand in both developed and developing worlds.2 The long-term climate change is also believed to be strongly related to the increased atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentration due to anthropogenic emissions.<sup>3</sup> In order to minimize the impact of CO<sub>2</sub> on climate change, technologies to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere are being developed. The most popular technology employed is Carbon Capture & Storage (CCS), which absorbs, captures and stores the CO<sub>2</sub> generated in the atmosphere.<sup>4-7</sup> However, CCS problems such as transportation for storage, storage space, and stability have emerged. This is because the captured  $CO_2$  is transported from the emission source to the storage space (geological storage etc.) and may leak even after storage. Therefore,

# Effects of pH and metal composition on selective extraction of calcium from steel slag for Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> production

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This research article explains the effects of pH and metal composition on the selective calcium extraction from steel slag. The operating parameters including extraction solvent type, solvent concentration, metal composition of steel slag, substance type and pH were investigated. HCl, NH<sub>4</sub>Cl, NH<sub>4</sub>OH and NaOH were employed as solvents to extract Ca from steel slag. It has been shown that hydrochloric acid effectively extracts Ca. The high metal content in steel slag reacted sensitively to the solvent concentration, and a specific concentration was derived to selectively extract Ca. The optimal solvent for calcium extraction was 2 M HCl, which induced the extraction of 97% of Ca; 46% of Mg; 35% of Al; and 1% of Si from the steel slag. In order to separate Ca in the leaching solution from other metal ions, various acidic/basic substances were added to regulate the pH. The optimal pH level for removing the impurities without calcium was found to be 9.5. The precipitated impurities were removed by filtration, and the pH was adjusted to 13 or higher for Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>(s) production. In conclusion, scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDX) revealed that the Ca content produced through the process was more than 99%. It is expected that high-purity Precipitated Calcium Carbonate (PCC) will be achieved when the generated Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> is used as a source of calcium for mineral carbonation.

a technology capable of stably treating CO<sub>2</sub> directly from an emission source is required.

The top five sectors in the industry where  $CO_2$  emissions are high: (1) the power industry; (2) cement production; (3) refineries; (4) the iron and steel industry; and (5) the petrochemical industry.<sup>8</sup> Recently, iron and steel industry has tried to reduce  $CO_2$  by using mineral carbonation. Mineral carbonation can reduce  $CO_2$  and waste from iron and steel industry.

Mineral carbonation refers to the production of environmentally harmless carbonate where CO<sub>2</sub> and calcium or magnesium are involved during the chemical reaction.9,10 Since the energy level of carbonates used in the carbonation process is about a 60–180 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup> lower than that of CO<sub>2</sub> (400 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>), the mineral carbonation method is thermodynamically stabilized, leak-free, environmentally friendly CO2 treatment process.<sup>11-15</sup> There is direct and indirect carbonation in the mineral carbonation process. During direct carbonation, CO2 is injected into minerals to produce carbonates while indirect carbonation involves the extraction of alkali ions or Ca and Mg in the minerals. The rate of direct carbonation reaction is slow and high pressure and temperature are required.16,17 On the other hand, indirect carbonation has two sequential processes: the extraction of alkali ions such as Ca or Mg in the minerals; and the production of carbonates. Although the process is more complicated than that of direct carbonation, indirect

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 Table 1
 Mineral carbonation – extraction process using slag

| Slag type                                  | Particle size | Ca content       | Reaction temp.       | S/L ratio             | Reaction time | Solvent                      | Ca extraction                       | Impurity ion extraction  | Ref. |
|--|---------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|------|
| Steel slag                                 | 50-74 μm      | CaO 44.9% (XRF)  | Room                 | $20~{ m g~L}^{-1}$    | 60 min        | $1 \text{ M NH}_4 \text{Cl}$ | 96%                                 |  | 23   |
| Steelmaking slag                           | I             | 15.42% (EDS)     | temperature<br>45 °C | $100~{ m g~L}^{-1}$   | 30 min        | 2 M NH <sub>4</sub> Cl       | 76%                                 | Mg: $255 \text{ mg L}^{-1}$  | 24   |
| Steel converter slag                       | 138.3 µm      | CaO 41% (XRF)    | 80 °C                | $136.8~{ m g~L}^{-1}$ | 60 min        | 0.5 M succinic acid          | 30%                                 | Mg: 31%  | 25   |
| Blast furnace slag                         | 138.3 µm      | CaO 41% (XRF)    | 30 °C                | $136.8~{ m g~L}^{-1}$ | 60 min        | 2 M CH <sub>3</sub> COOH     | %06                                 | Al: 38%, Si: 7.6%  | 26   |
| Steelmaking slag                           | ≤250 μm       | CaO 51.4% (XRF)  | Room                 | $100~{ m g~L}^{-1}$   | 30 min        | $1 \text{ M NH}_4 \text{Cl}$ | 78%                                 | I  | 27   |
|  |               |                  | temperature          |                       |               |                              |                                     |  |      |
| Blast furnace slag                         | 50.43 µm      | CaO 38.95% (XRF) | 80 °C                | 1/4                   | 60 min        | $(\rm NH_4)_2 SO_4$          | 100%                                | Mg: 100%, Al: 100%   | 28   |
| Basic Oxygen                               | ≤150 µm       | CaO 34.4% (XRF)  |                      | $100~{ m g~L}^{-1}$   | 120 min       | $2 \text{ M NH}_4 \text{Cl}$ | $8457.6 \ { m mg \ L}^{-1}$         | S: 197.1 mg $L^{-1}$ ,   | 18   |
| Steelmaking (BOS) slag                     |               |                  |                      |                       |               |                              |                                     | Mg: 75.1 mg $L^{-1}$ , V:<br>5.5 mg $L^{-1}$   |      |
| Secondary<br>Steelmaking (SS) slag         | ≤150 µm       | CaO 38.2% (XRF)  | I                    | $100~{ m g~L}^{-1}$   | 120 min       | 2 M NH <sub>4</sub> Cl       | $8369 \text{ mg L}^{-1}$            | S: 180.7 mg $L^{-1}$ ,<br>Mg: 57.6 mg $L^{-1}$ , V:<br>2 0 mg $I^{-1}$                           | 18   |
| Hot Metal<br>Desulfurisation<br>(HMD) slag | ≤150 µm       | CaO 39.3% (XRF)  | I                    | $100~{ m g~L^{-1}}$   | 120 min       | 2 M NH4Cl                    | $11 \ 189.9 \ \mathrm{mg \ L^{-1}}$ | $1.5 \pm 0.73 \text{ mg L}^{-1}$ ,<br>Mg: 57.6 mg L <sup>-1</sup> , V:<br>3.6 mg L <sup>-1</sup> | 18   |
|  |               |                  |                      |                       |               |                              |                                     |  |      |

carbonation is more feasible in producing high-purity carbonates and can be easily extended to the level of commercialization.<sup>12,18</sup>

For the past few years, studies have focused on the use, not of the natural minerals, but the industrial by-products as the raw materials for mineral carbonation. Slag, a major waste in the steel industry, is produced at 130 million tons per year, and is mostly landfilled.<sup>19,20</sup> But slag containing large quantity of calcium can be used as an appropriate material for mineral carbonation.<sup>21,22</sup> Therefore, carbonation using industrial byproducts is a reasonable technique to reduce waste and carbon dioxide. Carbonation using industrial by-products has been studied in various extraction methods to improve calcium extraction efficiency. This is because the higher extraction efficiency can capture more CO<sub>2</sub>. It also minimizes waste of resources. Table 1 summarizes the calcium extraction technology from recently reported slag.

Typical extraction solvents used for the extraction of calcium are acidic substances such as acetic acid and hydrochloric acid. When acetic acid was used to extract calcium, long filtration processes were required due to the higher viscosity of the slurry than HCl extractant which will demand longer processing period and higher energy consumption. However, a large amount of impurities is created during the extraction process. Ammonium chloride can selectively extract calcium, but it should be used at a concentration of 1 M or less. However, the extraction efficiency of calcium is lowered by using a low concentration of the extraction solvent. Irfan et al.29 used 4.13 M of HNO<sub>3</sub> for calcium leaching from cement kiln dust. However, the removal of the extracted impurities along with calcium was not discussed. The two most important factors in the extraction process for industrial practice which enables recycling of the calcium as a resource are calcium extraction efficiency and selectivity. Since those enable high purity carbonate production, and efficient CO<sub>2</sub> capture. Therefore, a technique capable of removing impurities and extracting calcium is critical.

As shown in previous studies, various impurities like Mg, Al, Si, or their ions are extracted during the calcium extraction from the steel slag. These impurities consequently lower the purity of carbonates produced during the carbonation process and depreciate their economic value. Hence, a significant amount of efforts has been made to separate the impurities for improvement of carbonate purity.<sup>3,11,30</sup> Crom et al.<sup>3</sup> reported regulating temperature and pH for impurities (Mg, Al, Si) removal, which are extracted along with calcium during the extraction of calcium in a blast furnace slag. Wang et al.30 reported the removal of impurities (Fe, Al, Cr, Zn, Cu, Mn) by adding aqueous ammonia to obtain high purity magnesium carbonate. Azdarpour et al.11 injected ammonium hydroxide to regulate pH for precipitation of carbonates after extracting calcium from red gypsum. As a result, one of the major impurities, Fe, was successfully separated. Many studies have reported that impurities are removed through the regulation of pH. However, the optimized pH is different, and it is unknown whether it can be applied to the slag of different compositions. In addition, the reported study focused only on the removal of impurities and

did not address the calcium phase  $Ca(OH)_2$  production for the carbonation reaction.

Recently, many studies on mineral carbonation technology using  $Ca(OH)_2$  have been reported.<sup>31,32</sup> Kang *et al.*<sup>31</sup> reported that during  $CO_2$  capture using adenosine monophosphate (AMP), mixing of  $Ca(OH)_2$  instead of  $CaCl_2$  showed superior performance in  $CO_2$  desorption and sorbent regeneration. The  $Ca(OH)_2$  employed in these studies is reagent grade. Therefore, it is necessary to achieve the recovery of high purity  $Ca(OH)_2$ from industrial by-products, which would be beneficial for the manufacture of carbonate.

Therefore, in this study has focused on phase of the calcium source for carbonation as well as removing impurities.  $Ca(OH)_2$ was obtained through a pH swing process for removing impurities. The characteristics of extraction by different extractants have been investigated. The pH for Ca extraction of was controlled by the acidic and alkali solution and the relationship between pH and precipitation of impurities were characterized. In addition, the pC–pH diagram was examined to demonstrate the dissolution characteristics of ion and the validity of the results. Based on this, the optimal pH for impurities and Ca separation in the form of  $Ca(OH)_2$  was derived.

## 2. Material and methods

#### 2.1. Ion composition of the steel slag

Four types of steel slag with different compositions were employed, and the slag occurred from the steelmaking process in Korea. To confirm the ion composition in steel slag, inductively coupled plasma ICP (Waters 600E/431/125, Waters) analyses was used. The ions of metal elements such as Ca, Mg, Al, Si, and Fe were found from spectroscopy. The contents are shown in Table 2. The efficiency of extraction was estimated by comparing the result of ICP.

#### 2.2. Ion extraction and separation

To extract calcium from steel slag, 10 g of a slag particle size of 850  $\mu$ m or smaller and 100 mL of extractant were injected into an Erlenmeyer-flask and vigorously stirred at room temperature for 10 min. To confirm extraction efficiency at different types of extractant, HCl (35–37%, Samchun Co.), NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (98.5%, Samchun Co.), NaOH (98%, Samchun Co.), and NH<sub>4</sub>OH (28%, Junsei Co.) were diluted in deionized water (D.W.) to various

| Table 2         Ion composition in various steel slag (ICP) |                        |                           |                           |                           |    |      |      |
|---|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----|------|------|
| Elements  | Steel slag             |                           |                           |                           |    |      |      |
|   | Slag 1 (S1)<br>ICP (%) | Slag 2<br>(S2)<br>ICP (%) | Slag 3<br>(S3)<br>ICP (%) | Slag 4<br>(S4)<br>ICP (%) |    |      |      |
|   |                        |                           |                           |                           | Mg | 6.50 | 2.61 |
| Al  | 4.77                   | 3.53                      | 3.85                      | 10.98                     |    |      |      |
| Si  | 7.24                   | 4.82                      | 3.83                      | 10.28                     |    |      |      |
| Ca  | 30.98                  | 11.90                     | 10.13                     | 30.60                     |    |      |      |
| Fe  | _                      | 39.86                     | 30.61                     | _                         |    |      |      |

concentrations (0.7, 1.2, 1.5, 2 M) and used as extractants. To separate the solid from the slurry after the reaction, glass microfiber filters (GF/C filters, Whatman Co., pore size; 0.45 mm, diameter; 47 mm) was used. To confirm the amount of various extracted ions in the obtained extracts, ICP was conducted.

To separate various impurities (Mg, Al, Si) extracted from steel slag along with calcium, acidic/basic substances were injected into the extract. The precipitation generated by the reaction with the acidic/basic substances were separated by using a centrifuge and filtration. The properties of the precipitation acquired by the filtration were characterized by X-ray diffraction (XRD; X'Pert PRO MRD, PANalytical) analysis in the  $2\theta$  range of 10–90° at a scan rate of 6° min<sup>-1</sup> and SEM/EDX mapping (S-4800, Hitachi).

#### 2.3. Ion solubility at different pH levels

The solubility of cations (Ca, Mg, Al and Si) in the pH range of 0.5 to 13.5 were characterized. The cation was extracted from chlorine compounds using HCl, and the pH was regulated by NaOH. The upper part of the solution after filtration was taken for measuring the concentration.

## 3. Result and discussion

Ca extraction was carried out by 4 types of solvents (HCl, NH<sub>4</sub>Cl, NaOH, NH<sub>4</sub>OH). NH<sub>4</sub>Cl is commonly used Ca extractant. HCl was chosen to compare the performance since it is also well-known Ca extractant. NH<sub>4</sub>OH (weak base) and NaOH (strong base) were selected as controls to compare the pH effects of extracts during calcium extraction. Acetic acid was excluded because it was known to have a low filtration rate because of the high viscosity of the reactants. The concentration of the extraction solvent used in the experiment was 0.7–2 M, and the results are shown in Fig. 1. Hydrochloric acid showed the highest extraction performance among them, and the extraction quantity increased with increasing concentration. On the other hand, NH<sub>4</sub>Cl extracted relatively lower quantity of calcium, and the effect of concentration was minimal.



Fig. 1 Dissolved Ca and other ions in various extractants and concentrations.

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As expected, sodium hydroxide and ammonium hydroxide showed very low effectiveness in terms of extraction, regardless of the concentration. When using a 2 M extractant, the amounts of extraction were HCl (30 100 mg L<sup>-1</sup>, 97%); ammonium chloride (8725 mg  $L^{-1}$ , 28%); sodium hydroxide (18 mg  $L^{-1}$ , 0%); and ammonium hydroxide (106 mg  $L^{-1}$ , 0%). The trends suggest the effect of anion binding calcium and the pH level. When using an extractant that contains chloride, the amount of Ca extracted was higher than a hydroxide containing extractant. When using a hydroxide extractant, almost no calcium extraction was observed. When chloride extractant was used, calcium chloride was generated during calcium extraction, of which solubility was 74.5 g/100 mL (20 °C). On the other hand, an extractant including hydroxide created calcium hydroxide during the extraction of calcium, of which solubility was very low at 0.173 g/100 mL (20 °C). Therefore, it is believed that the products from the reaction differ according to the different types of extractant. In addition, the pH of the extractant and solubility of products affect the efficiency of calcium extraction. Nevertheless, NH<sub>4</sub>Cl was used nevertheless for the regeneration of the extraction solvent. When the ammonium solution was attempted in the previous study, it showed the extractant can be reused.27 However, in order to maximize the use of slag with low efficiency, a huge reactor is required. This challenge can be solved by using HCl. Recently, in mineral carbonation process using CKD (Cement kiln dust), an electrochemical process to regenerate extraction solvents and alkaline substances has been attempted.33 This is because NaOH and HCl can be regenerated through alkali electrolysis processes.34 The NaCl solution can be used as an anolyte in the membrane electrolysis for NaOH production. Chlorine  $(Cl_2)$  and hydrogen  $(H_2)$  gases are acquired from anode and cathode, respectively, and they can be used to synthesize HCl.33 Therefore, in this study, HCl was selected as the optimal extractant to extract calcium from steel slag.

ICP confirmed that various types of ions, in addition to calcium, exist in 4 types of slag (S1-4). To confirm the concentration of extractant and the extraction trends, different concentrations of HCl solutions were used as the extractant. The efficiency of extraction is shown in Fig. 2. Based on extraction trends observed at different concentrations, the amount of Ca extracted was 100% when above 3 M of HCl were used as an extractant. In cases of S1 and S4, where the content of Fe was low, there was little difference in the quantities of extracted impurities. On the other hand, in S2 and S3, where the Fe content was high, the amount of Fe extracted rapidly increased with increased extractant concentration. When 5 M HCl extractant was used, the amount of Fe extracted exceeded the amount of extracted Ca, indicating that the extractant used was not a suitable source of extraction. Overall, even the same concentration of extraction solvent is used, a small amount of calcium and a large amount of impurities are extracted if a source contains a large amount of impurities. Consequently, the composition of the source extraction and the concentration of extractant were important factors in the production of highly pure CaO or Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>.



Fig. 2 Relationship between ion composition of slag and extractant concentration.

Eloneva *et al.*<sup>35</sup> reported that calcium could be selectively extracted according to the concentration of extractant during calcium-based extraction from steel slag. To determine an optimal concentration of extractant, increased concentrations of HCl (from 0.5 to 5 M) were used as extractants. S1 was used as the source of calcium extraction due to the highest calcium





Mg

Fig. 4 Dissolved Ca and other ions concentrations when injected with

Solvent concentration, M

When extracting calcium in steel slag using an extractant, the pH swing method was used to separate impurities which were extracted along with calcium. To regulate the pH level of extract, acidic/basic substances were injected. Sulfuric acid and nitric acid were the acids injected, while sodium hydroxide and ammonium hydroxide were used as the bases. The pH swing experiment was conducted using acid after the extraction of ions in steel slag, with the use of a 2 M HCl solution as the extractant. Precipitation was generated when sulfuric acid was injected while no precipitation occurred when nitric acid was injected. Fig. 4 shows the result of pH swing using sulfuric acid. Fig. 5 shows the XRD pattern of the generated substances. The reductions found when injecting sulfuric acid were





approximately: 34.8% (7950 mg  $L^{-1}$ ) for Ca; 14% (500 mg  $L^{-1}$ ) for Mg; 7% (195 mg  $L^{-1}$ ) for Al; and 0.13% (0.5 mg  $L^{-1}$ ) for Si. The XRD results showed that Ca was precipitated as the form of CaSO<sub>4</sub>. Since the purpose of the study is to produce highly pure CaO or Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> through the removal of impurities, the injection of sulfuric acid (H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) was deemed unsuitable due to the formation of CaSO<sub>4</sub> although selective separation by precipitation was possible.

In addition, methods for removing impurities have been reported. The regulation of pH at 8.5 to 8.6 by using NH<sub>4</sub>OH led to the removal of impurities, including Fe.<sup>30,36,37</sup> Hemmati et al.<sup>38,39</sup> used HCl to remove impurities by using NaOH after the extraction of Mg in serpentine, and Hu et al.28 used (NH4)2SO4 to regulate pH at 5.5 after the extraction of Mg and Ca, capable of separating 99% of Al (with 2% co-precipitation of Mg) by precipitation. Crom et al.3 separated Si by precipitation via lowering the temperature from 20 to 1 °C and selectively separated Al (92%) and Mg (64%) by controlling the pH from 4.4 to 8.4.

As shown in this study, precipitation was generated when basic substances were injected. The color of precipitation changed



Fig. 6 Dissolved Ca and other ions concentrations at various injection quantities of NH₄OH.

35000

30000

25000

20000 15000 10000

5000

15000

10000

5000

Ca

sulfuric acid (filled: extract, opened: injected H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>).

lon concentration, mg/I

Ca

Mg

Al S

þ

φ

•

Si

AI

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Fig. 7 Dissolved Ca and other ions concentrations at various injected quantities of NaOH.



depending on the amount of substance injected. For the fine control of pH, a weak (NH<sub>4</sub>OH) and, a strong base (NaOH) was used. NaOH and NH<sub>4</sub>OH were injected in accordance with the ratio of  $Ca^{2+}$ : OH<sup>-</sup> to confirm the separation of calcium and impurities by precipitation as shown in Fig. 6 and 7. Most of the other ions precipitated when injecting NH<sub>4</sub>OH, with decreased calcium by up to 23.7% (6300 mg L<sup>-1</sup>, 1 : 4 ratio).

Meanwhile, when NaOH was injected, most of the other ions precipitated. However, calcium was also found in the precipitation. Further investigation was conducted to understand the occurrence of calcium in the precipitation, the pH resulting from the different basic substances was explored. In the injection of NH<sub>4</sub>OH, pH was approximately 10.5 (1 : 4 ratio). When NaOH was injected, pH was approximately 13 (1 : 4 ratio). In the case of calcium, most ions precipitated at pH 13 while other ions precipitated at pH 9.6.

The composition of industrial waste being used for mineral carbonation is all different by samples, and the concentration of impurities varies depending on the extraction conditions. Therefore, the optimum pH for removing impurities is different. In this study, the dissolution properties for substances were

investigated by a different level of pH. Moreover, in this study, fine tuning of pH levels was performed to verify the solubility of ion, as the process parameters for separating the various ions are controlled by using different pH levels. The result is shown in Fig. 8. It is to be noted that the  $K_{sp}$  of Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>, Fe(OH)<sub>2</sub>, Fe(OH)<sub>3</sub>, Al(OH)<sub>3</sub> and Mg(OH)<sub>2</sub> are about  $6.5 \times 10^{-6}$ ,  $8.0 \times 10^{-16}$ ,  $2.79 \times$  $10^{-39}$ ,  $3 \times 10^{-34}$  and  $5.61 \times 10^{-12}$ , respectively. Thus the  $Ca(OH)_2$  is confirmed to dissolve much more readily than that of other ions. In addition, Fe(OH)<sub>2</sub>, Fe(OH)<sub>3</sub>, Al(OH)<sub>3</sub> and Mg(OH)<sub>2</sub> were found to precipitate faster than Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> at alkaline pH. In cases of Ca and Mg, while their solubilities decreased as the pH increased, the solubilities of Si and Al increased when the pH level was either at the range of a strong acid or a strong base. Based on the results acquired, the solubilities according to pH (between 9 and 10) were calculated. The optimal pH for the separation of impurities was found to be 9.5.

As shown in Fig. 9,  $Ca(OH)_2$  recovery experiments were carried out under optimal conditions. The pH of the filtrate was 2.57 after extraction of the slag with hydrochloric acid at 2 M with pH adjusted to 9.5 with NH<sub>4</sub>OH. Most impurities were



Fig. 8 Equilibrium pC-pH diagram for Ca, Mg, Al and Si.



Fig. 10 XRD patterns of precipitation at pH 13 and calcium hydroxide  $(Ca(OH)_{2})$ .



Fig. 11 SEM/EDX mapping of precipitation at pH 13.

removed, and the calcium concentration on the solution was 22 400 mg L<sup>-1</sup>. After filtration of impurities, NaOH was injected to increase the pH to 13 to obtain a solid calcium compound. The yield of calcium compounds recovered from the slag was 72% and yield showed 99.9% from leachate after removing impurities. To identify the precipitation generated at pH 13, XRD was conducted. As shown in Fig. 10, it was found that Ca precipitated in the form of Ca(OH)2. This indicates that separation by precipitation is feasible by using the regulation of pH. Fig. 11 shows the results of SEM/EDX analysis conducted to identify surface properties of precipitation at pH 13. Precipitation contained almost spherical particles sizes ranging 0.5-5 µm. EDX/EDX mapping shows that Ca ions were mostly observed on precipitation surface. The composition of precipitation was over 99% of Ca and about 1% of various metal ions (Mg, Al, Si, Fe). The generated  $Ca(OH)_2$  is expected to be able to provide a source of calcium extraction in the mineral carbonation process as well as production of high-purity PCC. The cost for recovering Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> from slag could be reduced by waste treatment and greenhouse gas reduction cost.

#### 4. Conclusions

According to the results, 2 M HCl was found to be an excellent extractant; the efficiency for cation extraction from steel slag is the highest and it is capable of selectively extract calcium. When using 2 M HCl as the extractant, 97% of Ca was extracted, along with Al (35%), Mg (46%), and Si (1%) as impurities.

In effort to enhance the selectivity of Ca by removing the impurities, acidic/basic substances were injected. At pH 9.6, most of the impurities (Mg, Al, Si), excluding Ca, were precipitated. To optimize the conditions, experiments on solubility in accordance with different pH levels were conducted. The result showed that Ca showed the highest purity at a pH of 9.5.

To produce high-purity Ca as part of  $Ca(OH)_2$ , the pH was regulated to 13. Here, it was found that most Ca was transformed into  $Ca(OH)_2$ . The yield of calcium compound recovered from the slag or impurities removed from leachate is 72% and 99.9%. It is expected that the synthesized  $Ca(OH)_2$  can be provided as the source of calcium extraction for the production of high-purity PCC.

## Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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